

Amusements and Meetings to-Night.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—Opera Bouffe, "Les Brûlés."
 BROADWAY THEATRE—Comie Opera, "The Magic Signet."
 NIBLO'S GARDEN—"Enchanted."
 FAIR THEATRE—"Brother Sam."
 SAN FRANCISCO MONTEZUMA OPERA HOUSE—Variety.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Wolcott's Booby."

KORTER & BIA'S GARDEN—Concert.
 MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert.
 NEW YORK ACADÉMIE—Dyck and Kyrle.

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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.
 COCAINE promotes the growth and beauty of the hair and renders it dark and glossy.
 ISAAC SMITH'S UMBRELLAS are like good children—always to be depended upon.
 DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$5 per annum.
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
 TERMS, cash in advance.

FRANCHISE OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
 NEW-YORK—No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first and Third Avenues.
 NEW-YORK—No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Fifth-avenue.
 NEW-YORK—No. 700 Third-avenue, corner Forty-second-st.
 NEW-YORK—No. 102 East Fourteenth-st., corner Broadway.
 NEW-YORK—No. 1,322 East.
 LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand.
 PARIS—No. 9 Rue de la Harpe.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1873.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Lorillard's horses Geraldine and Parole are to run at the Doncaster meeting to-day. The attacks on Germany in the Russian press are said to have been inspired by General Milentzev, the Minister of War. The numerous Afghan regiments have called on all the tribes to rise in arms. The Sultan has dissolved the reserves, numbering 62,000 men.

DOMESTIC.—Republicans have made large gains in Maine, in spite of a heavy rain storm yesterday forenoon; returns from 204 towns show a gain of 7,600; the State is very close, with the probability that the Republicans have a small majority. William M. Hunt, of Boston, the artist, has committed suicide. The Democratic delegates are gathering at Syracuse; it is believed that Governor Robinson has a majority of the delegates; disorder is expected in the Convention. President Hayes is en route to the West. The trial of Gully for the murder of Miss Chisholm began at De Kalb, Miss., yesterday. Mrs. Chisholm testified.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The World's Fair Committee held a meeting yesterday. There was a demonstration in Newark of German Liberals in opposition to the Sunday law. Argument will be heard to-day on a motion to vacate Justice Ingalls's stay in the Nichols case. Enterprise, Saratoga, Saratoga and Kebo were the winners at Tadjahon Beach. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains, 86.22 cents. Stocks active and higher, closing strong.

THE WEATHER.—LUNAR observations indicate clear or partly cloudy and cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 78°; lowest, 60°; average, 70°.

Readers of the city papers are still daily afflicted with details of the Park Commissioners' quarrel and the legal proceedings in the case of the Police Commissioners. The worst of both these affairs is that we are not likely to hear the last of them for weeks to come.

The Robinson men have scored a second victory. First they captured the State Committee at the Niagara Falls meeting, and now they have secured control of the hall in Syracuse where the State Convention will meet, which will enable them to exclude the Tammany strikers and shunters.

The movement of English emigrants to Texas, described in our local news columns, will work good in two directions—the emigrants will find themselves in a region where land is cheap and fertile and where their industrious habits will be sure to bring them prosperity, and the State will gain a large number of stable, law-respecting citizens.

We have the explanation now of Hendrick B. Wright's trip to San Francisco. He kept on going West in the hope of finding hard times, and the further he went the easier the times seemed to be. No doubt he has learned something by the journey. But while it may be desirable that Mr. Wright should get an education, the Government can't afford this method of giving it. The expense is out of proportion to the intellect.

The proposal of the Institute of International Law, now in session at Brussels, that all countries should regard the destruction of submarine telegraph cables as an offence against the law of nations, is not likely to find favor, in view of the important part which the telegraph plays in modern warfare. In South America cable communication has been interrupted during the present conflict, and in all recent wars belligerents have unhesitatingly destroyed the telegraph wires. The most that can be expected is a general agreement that belligerents shall not destroy the ocean cables of neutral nations.

By occupying to-day the district of Novi-Bazar, Austria exercises to the full extent the rights she acquired in the Treaty of Berlin. By that document she was empowered to enter Novi-Bazar, but she agreed to leave it for the time being under Ottoman rule. Her hold on Bosnia and Herzegovina now enables her to advance her troops safely to this outpost, which lying between Serbia and Montenegro, with the Ottoman frontier on the southeast, will afford her vantage-ground to promote her political and commercial interests in the East. While, however, Austria thus extends her frontier she provokes the ill-will of Russia, and adds to the difficulty of keeping intact her disjointed empire.

The ferocious outbreak at Cabul will add considerably to the perplexities of the Beaconsfield Administration. As the insurgents have sent messengers to call all tribes to arms, and a numerous regiment has set out for Herat to spread the revolt, the British commanders must prepare, at least, for an arduous

campaign. The burdens and anxieties which this inglorious undertaking will entail cannot fail to decrease the popularity of the Home Government, which is primarily responsible for the Afghan conflict. It is quite probable that in this emergency Lord Dufferin will be sent to replace Lord Lytton as the Indian Viceroy, but the task may still demand abler hands.

A Republican campaign document has been prepared in Washington which will prove very effective from the fact that it deals in figures that cannot be disputed or explained away. The superiority of the districts which return the Republican minority in Congress over those which return the Democratic majority, in population, wealth, intelligence and amount of taxes paid to support the Government, is first conclusively shown, and then there follows an exposure of the suppression of the Republican vote in the Southern States by which the Democrats obtained control of the Legislative branch of the Government. These facts are not fresh to newspaper readers, but it is an excellent idea to group them in a single publication, and show their connection and bearings. The startling fact that the Solid South has gained possession of Congress by its sham policy, and means to capture the Executive next year, cannot be too often or too forcibly presented to the country.

Fall trade in New-York has opened briskly. The streets devoted to wholesale business are already thronged with trucks and drays, and the sidewalks encumbered with piles of boxes waiting shipment. There are many substantial indications that times are getting better. Merchants anticipate an important increase over the Fall trade of last year. Placards announcing that help is wanted are again seen in front of manufacturing and jobbing houses, and are indications of an improving condition of the labor market which have been exceedingly rare in late years. Another good sign, noted in an article on the subject which appears elsewhere in this issue, is the arrival in this city of hundreds of retail merchants from the East, West and South. During the recent hard times the custom of buying goods in small lots by orders given to travelling salesmen came very much in vogue. The small trader saved travelling expenses, and was able to get along by carrying a small stock frequently replenished. A more settled and prosperous condition of trade is causing a return to the better system of the past, which brought the country merchant to New-York twice a year, made him personally acquainted with the wholesale dealers, and gave him the advantage of selecting his stock in the open market.

Our dispatches from Syracuse show that there is no prospect of compromise between the Tilden and Tammany factions in to-morrow's Convention. Unless some new movement is developed, of which no signs are now apparent, Governor Robinson will be renominated. The country Democrats are very fond of him, and will not consent to throw him overboard at Tammany's dictation. The Convention will find itself in a bad dilemma. Its situation will be as distressing as that of the man who had the bear by the ears, and who did not know which would be the less hazardous, to hold on or to let go. If Robinson is dropped, the rural Democrats will think the party has been handed over to Tammany, and will lose all heart for the canvass. On the other hand, if he is nominated, the powerful agency of Tammany in rolling up majorities in New-York City must be dispensed with. A Democratic victory in this State, with Tammany hostile or even lukewarm, is an impossibility. A Democratic victory without Mr. Tilden's money and Governor Robinson's popularity in the rural districts is equally impossible. At the same time the quarrel which has got the party into this fix is not of a sort that admits of compromise. It must be fought out, unless one side or the other backs squarely down, and neither Mr. Tilden nor Mr. Kelly is the kind of man to acknowledge the mastery of the other.

THE MAINS ELECTION.

The returns from Maine show that the Republicans have made great gains on their vote of last year, and that these gains are pretty uniform throughout the State. It is not certain, however, that they are sufficiently heavy to give Davis, the Republican candidate for Governor, a clear majority over the combined vote of Smith, the Greenbacker, and Garcelon, the Democrat. A large share of the Democratic vote has gone over to Smith, leaving Garcelon in a pitifully small minority. The total opposition vote, however, holds well up to the figures of last year, and may exceed them by a trifle. It would seem as if the returns of the back towns in Penobscot and Aroostook Counties, and from the Kennebec, where there are no telegraphs, will be required to settle the question whether Davis is elected by the popular vote. It was in these towns that the Greenbackers made the heaviest inroad on the Republican vote last year, and there the heaviest Republican gains may be looked for. The percentage of Republican gain figured in the Portland dispatches may therefore be expected to increase as the fuller returns come in. According to the latest dispatches last night the chances are about even for Davis's election.

The effects of the remarkable campaign thus ended will not be fully felt at once. The Greenbackers have kept together rather from obstinacy than conviction—the obstinacy of men not willing to acknowledge their error, but in the heat of the Presidential conflict next year their forces will doubtless melt away rapidly. Then, too, it will probably be found that the Democrats, by their unprincipled alliance this year with the soft-money party, have become so demoralized as to be incapable of making a vigorous fight, and the State will fall into the hands of the Republicans, who will retain their old superiority without half the effort they have put forth this year. The Republicans have made a splendid fight, and their thorough canvass of financial questions has unquestionably cut up the roots of the Greenback heresy, although the plant may appear to be still in a flourishing condition. In 1880 Mr. Blaine and his coadjutors will find themselves faced by nothing more formidable than a distracted Democracy seeking to collect its scattered forces, and to bring them together upon ground which it abandoned this year to run after a transient success in company with the party of inflation and repudiation.

The Maine Republicans may not have carried the State, but they have shown by their work yesterday that their party got to the bottom of the hill in 1878, and has been gaining ground ever since. If they have not achieved a complete victory this year, they are evidently on the broad road to a triumph in 1880, which will fully restore them to their old proud position

at the head of the column of Republican States.

AS TO THE "MACHINE."

We note with grief the fact that several Democratic newspapers of the high moral tone peculiar to that class of publications are shocked by the nomination of Mr. Cornell as the Republican candidate for Governor. They say, with palms turned outward and the whites of their eyes showing like billiard-balls, that it is a "machine" success, and that if the "machine" is not frowned down and discomfited by all good Republicans, all the things we hold dear are put in peril. They go out of their way to advise Republicans on the subject. They say that it is the plan of every body to rebuke the "machine" politicians by voting down their candidate. To their reinforcement come the Deputy Democrats, who are always saying—and giving reasons for it at great length—that if anybody had been nominated by the Republicans except the man who was nominated, they would have just sounded a call that would have raised the saints everywhere, and not only elected him, but ushered in the millennium; and they say that it is very melancholy to think that the "machine" has again ridden over all that is pure and wholesome and lovely and of good report in our politics; and they are half inclined to say that it is the duty of all good citizens to rebuke the "machine" politicians by voting for the candidates of a party that is nothing and never was anything except a "machine" of the most corrupt and dangerous sort. These people are all greatly exercised in their minds over the nomination of Mr. Cornell and the success of the "machine." "Can these things be," they say, "and overcome us like a 'Summer cloud without our special wonder?' And they talk about it—both Democrats and Deputies—just as though they had been leaning forward in anxious expectancy with their hands curled around their ears to catch the name of the candidate, in the most ardent hope that he would be some one whom they could conscientiously and heartily support.

Well, it pains us of course that they are so disappointed. Pains, and yet hardly surprises us. For these people are in such a constant habit of being shocked at Republican nominations that we have ceased to be surprised at it. It has sometimes seemed to us that the nomination of the Angel Gabriel by a Republican Convention would be received by these political pariahs with the same expressions of sorrow that the better element in the party had not been able to make itself felt. Or, to put an extreme case, that if the Republicans should nominate Charles Francis Adams for office the Democrats and Deputies would rise up and say: "This infamous attempt of the 'machine' politicians to conceal political 'morality' at its source must be put down at 'all hazards.' For really these gentlemen seem determined not to be satisfied. Many Democratic newspapers are 'taking on' at a great rate over the success of the 'machine,' as though they had been making calculations to support the Republican candidates if they had only been other than they are. We mean to do them no injustice, but there are several of them engaged in putting up these lamentations and making this great outcry, that we honestly believe would not support the ticket whoever had been nominated. Not that this should hinder their being sincerely grieved over the Republican mistake, and saying so. By no means. Only it ought to be understood. And as to the Deputies, it is really a boon to them to have something to grumble about. Of what use is the Roman nose unless there is something to turn it up at? There would be no reason for being for these persons if the Republicans should give no occasion for their fault-finding. Perhaps it is better that they should have the success of the "machine" to groan over than no grievance at all.

But may we be permitted in the midst of this wringing of hands to inquire, simply for information, what they mean by this talk about the "machine"? There must be something quite dreadful about it, of course, but what is it? We used to connect the phrase in some vague way with the Custom House and the control of the organization by Federal officeholders, but there was certainly nothing of that sort in the Saratoga Convention. The Custom House was not represented among the delegates, and the hand of the Federal officeholder was not seen or felt in the proceedings. If common fame may be trusted, the influence most strongly felt was one generally understood to be, if not absolutely hostile to the Federal Administration, at least not in sympathy with some features of its policy. What then is the "machine" that has made all this trouble? A "machine" is supposed to have patronage for its motive power; but did patronage control the action of this Convention? Senator Conkling is charged with having managed its proceedings and dictated its action; but he has no patronage, and we cannot discover that he has any means or facilities for influencing the action of delegates other than he has fairly earned and may honestly use. He favored Mr. Cornell's nomination, and no doubt his favor helped that gentleman to his success; but we cannot see that he did anything unusual or improper in expressing and pushing his preference, or any reason for calling Mr. Conkling a "machine" or the nomination of his candidate a "machine" success. The truth is that the Republicans of New-York have great admiration for and confidence in Senator Conkling. They have often shown it in the most significant ways. The candidate he favors for an office is strong by reason of the confidence placed in his judgment. But our Democratic friends are not quite right in their definitions when they call this exercise of his influence a "machine" power. They do not state clearly the grounds of their opposition to Mr. Cornell. If he is a bad man, unfit for the office, they ought to say so squarely, or if Mr. Conkling forced him upon the Convention against the popular wish, or if it is wrong to have a candidate nominated whom Mr. Conkling favors, let us have that stated and understood. But this outcry about the "machine" which does not touch Mr. Cornell or the Convention that nominated him, seems to be simply a cry without reason or excuse.

CENTRAL OR METRIC?

The adoption of the "central system" for dealing in grain, which is likely to revolutionize the methods and computations of the wholesale grain trade before long, is not a question of "yes" or "no" merely. The discussion is triangular; three views are involved. There is the conservative, satisfied-with-things-as-they-are party. These would prefer to continue measuring by the bushel and peck, in the old-fashioned way. There are moderate or practical progressive people, who desire the improvements of selling by weight and reckoning decimally, but are satisfied if these can be attained, and are contented with the pound as the unit of weight. And there are radical or advanced people who would have been pleased to see the pound abandoned with the bushel, and the unit as well as the methods of the metric system adopted. These last have not been vociferous in the recent trade discussions; they have probably seen that the adoption of the central system is as long a step toward the metric as the grain trade can this year be led to take, and hope for further progress in time to come. The party of moderate progress prevails, and the Produce Exchanges of the leading cities will soon—October, 1880, is the date most recently suggested—adapt their dealings to the central rules and methods.

Two important changes are implied; dealing by weight and reckoning decimally. The familiar old-fashioned system of selling the grains by bulk has steadily fallen into disfavor, in recent years, under the influence of the important fact that weight is a much truer indication of the value of grain. A bushel of first quality wheat will weigh several pounds more than one of inferior grade, owing to the superior compactness or density of the kernels. The same principle applies to many other kinds of produce. If they are to be graded and sold according to value, this must be done by some system of selling by weight. So long as the sales are by measure the buyer can have little assurance as to the quality he receives, but must depend upon warranties or inspection of samples. Moreover, carriers prefer to charge by weight; freights are usually computed by pounds or tons. The friends of a change have therefore successfully urged that sales shall be made by the hundred pounds, instead of by the bushel. The adoption of decimal reckoning is a natural and easy consequence; a pound, ten pounds, a hundred pounds or central, a thousand pounds, will be the quantities in which sales will usually be made.

The latent defect of the system, in the view of advanced scientific reformers, will be that it adheres to the pound avoidupois as the unit. A pound is an idea wholly arbitrary. It has no correspondence with anything fixed in nature, nor can it be traced to any rational or philosophic origin. This will not trouble the grain trade much, for the actual weight of a pound avoidupois is a small enough determined by standards in all parts of the country, and no one cares for the slight confusion between avoidupois and Troy pounds. Taking the commerce of the world into view, however, the pound is seen to be an uncertain and unsatisfactory basis. According to President Barnard no less than three hundred and ninety-one pound weights have been in use at different places, in past times. Three hundred and seventy of these have been abandoned upon acceptance of the metric system. The metric system seeks to abolish confusion and uncertainty and to harmonize the business of mankind upon one common system of weights and measures. Whether this system will ever be fully adopted in this country or not is at least doubtful, but the use of the "central" is certainly a step in that direction, and will probably be hailed by the advocates of the French system as an important victory.

The Butler men in Massachusetts have fired one of their petards a little too early. It was rather a desperate device to charge a man like Henry L. Pierce with blockade-running, and with aiding and comforting the rebels. Mr. Pierce comes promptly forward with an explanation and denies all knowledge of the illegal enterprise. He says that in 1863 Mr. Frank W. Bird asked him to advance a small sum of money to assist a neighbor of his in starting a store in Norfolk, as that port had been opened to trade by the Government. He did advance the amount requested, Mr. Bird and another gentleman contributing equal sums. The business, he afterward gave a general statement of the expenses and receipts. It appears, he says, that he carried on a business in an illegal way, but of this, Mr. Pierce declares that he knew nothing. He concludes his frank and straightforward statement as follows: "To those who knew me and what I did to strengthen the hands of the Government in maintaining the Union it is hardly necessary to say that had I known or suspected the character of the traffic which was being carried on, I should not have been concerned in it. Mr. Bird, who was at that time a member of Governor Andrew's Council, it may be assumed, was equally clear of treasonable practices. He has been associated with ex-blockade runners; but even they were not able to make him forget entirely the days of his innocence."

A new element has been introduced into Canadian politics—a contest of abduction. In Toronto, Mr. Jodary, a prominent merchant and leading reformer of that city, was, by a fictitious process, arrested and carried off in a carriage, and at some distance from the town informed that his captives were the agents of a secret political society, that they were about to take him to the rendezvous of the association, and that resistance would be useless. It did not prove so, however, for Mr. Jodary, after a desperate escape, escaped. Attempts have also been made to abduct the Hon. George Brown, the Editor of *The Globe*, the Hon. Edward Blake, and his brother, Vice-Chancellor Blake. This is a kind of Ku-Kluxing without knife, if it is followed up, may be as dangerous in cold Canada as in our own warm Southwest. The Dominion now has additional evidence of the peril of secret political societies, as it has already had ample evidence of the undesirability of even the most religious mobs. That was a ridiculous hint which the Governor-General gave the civic authorities of Quebec the other day, when they waited upon him to beg that a British regiment might be stationed in the city to prevent a repetition of the recent riots. He merely suggested that they ought to have a properly organized and efficient police. Until they had secured that, he doubted whether the British Government would trouble itself to increase the garrison of Quebec; nor do we see why it should.

The demonstration at Newark, N. J., yesterday, meant Beer on Sunday. It was partly military and partly civil—there were in the procession singing societies, lodges, brass bands, butchers, bakers, shirt-makers and tailors—but it all meant Beer on Sunday. And Beer on Sunday also means Gin, Brandy and Wine on Sunday, while all these in turn mean freedom for every man to do as he pleases and to sell what he pleases on Sunday, whether he makes money or not. It is a matter of course that Sunday should be a day of quiet and rest. This was a sort of State demonstration, Beer in all parts of it being represented; and probably we shall hear some time in New-Jersey of Free Speech, a Free Press and Free This, That and The Other Thing, which will simply mean Free Beer on Sunday.

Robert Howard, Secretary of the Male Spinners' Association of Fall River, Mass., where male spinners are on a strike, has written a singular letter to a workman in Vermont, in answer to an application for information respecting the chances of getting employment. Secretary Howard advises the Vermont man not to come to Fall River unless he pleases to risk his life. "There was one man," he says, "who this week another shooting case was before the court last week—a man about in seven places." "I keep prevailing upon them," he adds, "to keep quiet and respect the law, but my efforts are unavailing." As by his own admission his association is one of murderers and assassins, would it not be well for Secretary Howard to resign his office? His efforts to keep the peace and to save life are highly commendable, no doubt, but does he remember what happened to the dog who was found in bad company?

POLITICAL NOTES.

It smells more and more like crow, Mr. Kelly. The galaxy of eminent statesmen at Syracuse will not be large.

Thunderspeaking speech was so all his audience would have a ray from it.

The Solid South is quiet now, for the bulldozer is resting and recuperating for the Fall campaign.

Mr. Tilden's famous Nephew reappears before the public in his familiar role of a moral and intellectual tag.

Let us be thankful that the buzzard dollar does not circulate out of Washington. The trade dollar is better enough.

Mr. Field has done Mr. Tilden a valuable service in showing the Democrats how well he is entitled to the name of a "Slippery Sam." They are proud of him for it.

Mr. Dorshimer was ruined by the Fourth of July so hopelessly that he is not even spoken of for reelection as Lieutenant-Governor. So much for conspiring with Belmont.

Thurman beats them all. He says the Resumption Act had nothing to do with seceding resumption, and then declares that there has been no resumption anyway. The unfortunate old gentleman seems to have lost his head as well as his political prospects.

The Northern Democratic editors, with their usual haste to be subservient to the South, are defending the North Carolina bulldozers in their treatment of Judge Tourgee. They argue that no Northern Republican has any right to expect any different treatment in the South.

The average Democrat will read Mr. Field's free-handed drawing of Mr. Tilden's transaction in elevated railroad stock, and will chuckle: "Tell you, Sam, you're awfully silly. He's the man for us, for look you, there's a clean million of fresh money in that barrel, which the old fellow is prepared to spend in 1880! He can't get it out of the party that amount to spend on 'Rail for Tilden and Reform!'"

Senator Matt Carpenter casts the political horse pretty accurately when he says: "The Democrats will be forced to take up Mr. Tilden. I consider his nomination one of the sure things of the future. I am equally confirmed in the belief, that the Republicans can beat him with any good man. Who that good man is to be depends upon so many contingencies that any opinion with reference thereto would be mere guesswork; but any good man will succeed against Mr. Tilden." That is about the size of it.

Secretary Sherman is disposed to furnish the Democrats as much amusement as they demand. He went to Ohio in August to make just two speeches, but doubled the number before he could get away. As the Democrats place so much importance upon his presence there, he thinks now he may spend the first two weeks in October in the State, and then go on to New York to vote. This will stir anew the whole line of Democratic ball batteries. The Democrats are bothered sufficiently by the Secretary when he is quietly at work, but when he talks they become uncontrollable.

A rumor from Washington discloses a nice little plan which the Democrats had for securing control of a majority of the State delegations in the election, so as to be prepared for the emergency of no election for President by the people. They were going to decide to nominate Congressman Orin, of Indiana, and put his Democratic opponent in his seat. This would enable them to control the Indiana delegation without Orin. If the California delegation had been Democratic, the Democrats would then have a majority in one State, and could elect their candidate. As it is, the Indiana delegation will only enable them to tie the House, for each party will then have fifteen States. There is no direct provision in the Constitution for such an emergency, and the result would be a hopeless deadlock, the only end of which would be to make Vice-President Wheeler President on the 14th of March following.

PERSONAL.

M. Gambetta is now a Doctor of Philosophy. The degree was conferred by the University of Athens. Dr. J. Marion Sims, who has been spending two years in Europe, returned home last Saturday on the Germania.

The young son of Senator Bruce was christened in Cleveland on Saturday by the name of "Roscoe Conkling Bruce." Master Bruce is described as a bright-eyed and vigorous young person of four months.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is said to have received from the sales of his book on the Civil War the sum of \$25,000. As he gets a royalty of only 25 cents on each volume, this means a large sale.

Many Englishmen and Scotchmen are highly pleased in the service of Holland. The present Lord Bear, while yet Baron Donald Mackay, was Director of the King's Private Cabinet; the custos of the Royal Library at the Hague is Dr. Campbell; and the commandant of the Rotterdam Militia is John Ed. Kieft. Others educational and post office officials are English.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams celebrated their golden wedding last Wednesday. Two other golden weddings in the two preceding generations were celebrated in the same house. At the date of their golden wedding ex-President John Adams was seventy-nine years old, and ex-President J. Q. Adams had just entered his eightieth year. Mr. Charles Francis Adams is now seventy-two.

Mr. Carlyle seemed very well and animated at the marriage, a fortnight ago, of his niece, Miss Atkin. After the ceremony he entered into lively conversation with the clergyman, expressing gratitude to God for having spared him so many years, and speaking much about the work of John Knox. The newly married pair will go to Chelsea to live with their uncle.

The young lady has married her cousin, Mr. Alexander Carlyle, who is a member of the House of Commons. His residence, however, has been Birmingham, Ontario.

Captain Carey, lately of Zululand, is, it appears, descended from American ancestors, and has American relatives. His great-grandfather, Admiral Brenton, was in the navy of the colonies at the beginning of the War of Independence, but adhering to the Crown, offered his services to Great Britain and distinguished himself in her service. His brother, Benjamin, remained in Rhode Island and was the ancestor of the grand old soldier of the country, one of the members of the staff of the *Long Island Democrat*, relates these facts.

Master Sitting Bull—savage—is described by *The London Bull* as a tall, powerfully built Indian, whose towering form, striking presence, and air of unconquerable manhood at once attracted the eye. He is broad and massive, and his strongly marked lines of decision about the mouth; and his dark, piercing eyes, overshadowed by their heavy lids, seem to gleam with mingled cruelty and suspicion. He is dressed in blue leggings, beaded moccasins, and a shirt of a gaily patterned common Eastern style, with a ground of red and a border of a bright red blanket.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—Señor Canovas del Castillo has been charged with the mission of officially asking the hand of the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria to marry with King Alfonso.

TORONTO, Sept. 8.—This forenoon the Princess Louise paid a visit to Loreto Abbey, and afterward drove about the city with the Governor-General. In the afternoon, Mr. Foster, party chairman of the Canadian Society, gave the address of the evening at the meeting of the society.

ROME, Sept. 8.—The Pope has written an autograph letter to the Emperor William, summing up the results of the late negotiations between the Vatican and Germany, and suggesting the Emperor's direct intervention in the way of clemency, as the only way to establish harmony. It is reported that Prince Bismarck knew and approved of this step.

GENERAL NOTES.

A maiden living at Wurtsboro, Sullivan County, picked up a small cub the other day while looking for a cow, but let it drop when the old bear growled behind her.

gall, fifteen motherless children being thrown on the mercy of a few friends. It is very poor and unable to employ counsel for a proper defence, the County Court refusing to allow an order for a fee for that purpose. This is not to be wondered at when eleven members of the court are themselves in the hands of the several moderate adepts. In the same county there are sixty-nine individuals against rebel soldiers or arson, but only thirty have been prosecuted, and the balance are not prosecuted, but this Union man is rotting in jail because he cannot get a fair trial.

The Archduchess Christina, future Queen of Spain, has a great deal of intellect, and is very accomplished, speaking French, English and Italian, and is now making progress in Spanish. She is tall, her figure is pretty, her mouth is small, but her hair is curly. Her eyes are blue and her expression is somewhat severe. She is a reserved and generous young woman. She passes her time chiefly in reading and in works of charity. She decidedly knows her own mind, and made King Alfonso understand, it is said, that her consent to the marriage depended upon his granting several conditions. One of them was the privilege of having about her her own German attendants—this being contrary to Spanish Court etiquette. The King yielded his assent to this condition. The Archduchess Christina, who is full of ceremonial, the Archduchess Elizabeth, with her daughter Christina and King Alfonso, appeared surrounded by attendants. "His Majesty Alfonso XII, King of Spain," said the Duke de Tetuan, approaching the Archduchess Christina. "Her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Marie Christine," said the Baron von Salm-Reck, approaching the Archduchess Elizabeth. Elizabeth signed to the noblemen in attendance to retire, and the King remained to talk about the weather and the beauty of Rome with the Archduchess Christina.

Two Englishmen, Henry F. Tozer and T. M. Crowder, have recently ascended Mount Ararat, the highest mountain in Asia Minor after Ararat. In the account which they send to *The Times* (London) they state that their first step was pitched on the mountain-side 8,000 feet above the sea. At 2 o'clock the next morning they started under the brilliant light of the full moon, and began a climb of 1,600 feet, which was a terribly hard piece of work, as the ground was extremely steep and the face of the mountain was covered with loose stones, and masses of fallen rock nearly everywhere. The ascent was made in the middle of this climb the first rays of the sun were seen on the pyrophy rocks above them and produced a splendid effect by